

CPAC Newsletter

To the Members of the Association:

My clear-cut duty to you at the time of the Annual General Meeting is to report the transactions of the national office since the last meeting — to give the tally of measurable input and output through CPAC during the year. From these facts first of all can be gauged the efficacy of the organism whose shareholders you are.

As to the tangible input, there is at the end of my statement an extract from the report of our Auditors. The Association has received larger grants this year than ever before, both from the Government of Canada and from Provincial governments and other sources; the statement relates to the period from September 1st 1949 to June 30th, 1950, but even in that shortened fiscal year there has been an increase of over 25% from the previous twelve month period. (In future the fiscal year will begin on July 1st, thus permitting the preparation of an audited statement before the Annual General Meeting in the fall. The full text of the 1949-50 report of the Auditors to the Members is available for examination at the Annual Meeting in Ottawa, or at any time thereafter in the national office.)

The largest items of expenditure have been national publications, grants to Divisions, and national office operation. Our regular publications during the past year included *Layout for Living* and *Urbanisme* (8 issues each), *CPAC Newsletter* and *Les Nouvelles de l'A.C.U.* (2 issues each). Special pamphlets were *How to Subdivide* by H. Spence-Sales, *Problems of Canadian City Growth* by Dr. Albert Rose, and *Making Good Use of our New Housing Laws* prepared in the national office. Two Divisional news letters and four volumes of Regional Conference Proceedings have been produced by the Association outside the national office. Altogether some 60,000 pieces of planning information have been put in circulation by your Association during the time since our last Meeting.

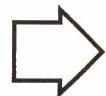
The Association has also provided written material for a half dozen Canadian periodicals in English or French, and for several planning publications abroad. The Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities gave wide distribution to our *Housing Laws* broadsheet in the original English edition, as well as in their own French language version. National and local press references to our work have again been frequent and encouraging.

The housing discussion broadcast in the CBC series *Citizens' Forum* was once more produced from a Branch meeting of CPAC. Members of the Association have participated in a dozen other national, regional and local broadcasts during the year. The Association has purchased for use in Canada two more films and a number of film strips during the year, as announced at the time in our bulletins.

The Association has gained in cordial relationship with official planning agencies through the many interviews in recent months between our Members and Ministers of the Crown, Mayors and Aldermen and public servants throughout the country. In addition the Association has had representatives present at a number of American meetings; and formal representation for the first time, in the person of the President, at a Congress of the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning.

The funds available to Divisions, as represented by grants made in their own regions or from the national office, have doubled in volume during the past year. Indeed it was largely so that more of the time and devotion of Members might be free for constructive work that your Council took advantage of a larger central government grant to ear-mark funds for employed Divisional staff. There is now such staff in four Divisions, bringing the total of part-time or full-time CPAC employees to nine persons. Wide variety prevails in the relationships between voluntary leaders and paid servants in the Association; this should lead to the mode of working that will use all the zeal, devotion, reliability and efficiency of the combination.

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To the Members:

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Within the national office, a small increase in staff coupled with some improvements in quarters and equipment have enlarged the capacity to deal with recurring tasks and to assume some part in meeting the special demands for information that come in growing numbers. Brief regular exchanges of information between national and Divisional staffs have been instituted; and your Council will shortly consider ways of improving this trade in planning intelligence.

Looking Ahead

Your Council in the past year has given much attention to the service which could be given to the regional and local groups of Members. In addition to committing more funds to fully established Divisions, and asking more detailed reports from them, it is proposed that the constitution of the Council should be changed so as to increase Divisional representation in it, and so as to eliminate the practical necessity for the President to be a resident of Central Canada. Amendments to the By-laws of the Association as suggested for these purposes were circulated in the September *Newsletter* and *Nouvelles*, and will come before the Fourth Annual General Meeting for consideration.

To permit fuller and more detailed exchange of planning thought and experience between regions, your Council has also decided to expand the publication program of the Association. Beginning in about one month, *Layout for Living* will appear as a bilingual quarterly *Canadian Review of Planning — Revue Canadienne d'Urbanisme*; it will contain substantial signed articles and reviews in both languages. Brief reports of planning news and CPAC activities will be issued in the other eight months of the year in separate English and French news letters, the first of which have appeared.

To secure the widest possible range of source material, especially for the quarterly Review, a number of knowledgeable persons in each region have been asked to act as Editorial Advisors. By regular correspondence with the committee of Council and the editors, these Advisors will add greatly to our stock of information about new planning research, the local testing of techniques, the official and voluntary activities that proceed across the country and throughout the world. A very able and distinguished group of correspondents have already agreed to help us in this way.

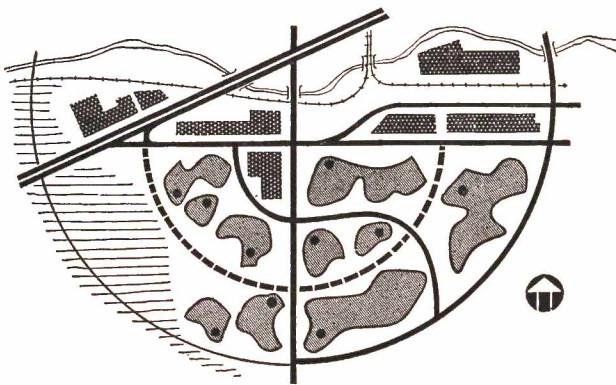
The Background to our Work

I have duly recited the facts of the Association's affairs over the past year, and those concrete decisions come to by your Council that will affect our affairs in the months ahead. Perhaps this should be the sum of my report. But in casting back over it, I find an outer appearance of disorder and mixed purpose in our record. Behind that miscellany of publications, representations

and excursions there is however a growing sense of direction in your Council's deliberations. In the last few meetings I think we have been closer to a realistic grasp of CPAC's function in the Canadian scene than ever before. I should like to try to outline this concept, so that it can be tested outside the Council, wherever CPAC Members may meet and work. I would begin at the beginning, with the object we set out in 1946 to attain.

Our object is to foster a wider understanding of planning, and a wider application of the community planning process. The goal of that process is to ensure that every change in our outdoor environment shall be a change toward a habitat more satisfactory to the community of which we are members. Planning derives its directive authority over physical change solely from the reliability with which those engaged in planning can judge each proposal for its contribution to this collective goal. If we as citizens are to secure consistency in planning judgments, we must first know something about the methods by which sound judgments are reached; and we must then press for the application of those methods through all the channels of our community in which major physical changes are decided upon. This Association is a kind of display window to advertise the community planning methods that are being applied, or could be applied, across Canada; behind that window there work a devoted force of people who make it their spare-time business to urge that the best of these methods will be applied.

Perhaps the most conspicuous change taking place in our communities now is the addition of vast new residential areas. From the first days of the Association we have therefore been interested in a special way in housing development. Up to a year ago the major concern was to get a greater proportion of the nation's wealth put into housing, and to make that housing accessible to a greater proportion of the nation's people. In the past year eight of our Legislatures have made important steps in that direction; our attention is now shifting to the physical form and quality of the areas about to be filled with new buildings. In passing, it



may be noted that British and American support for community planning also arose very largely from bitter experience with much house-building but no planning; from those precedents we should expect a rapid rise in support for planning in Canada.

It seems certain that as a consequence of excitements in the international arena and of expansion and adjustments in our domestic economy, the volume of new Canadian building will be very heavy in the next few years. Competing claims for our manpower and materials may well require that what remains for physical development in our communities must be spent to better avail. If that is so, there must be better community planning — and therefore more work for CPAC to do.

Spotlight Shifts to the Local Scene

Most of our work will have to be done within our own local communities; for that is where planning judgments are going to be made. Although in the past fifteen years the central government has created 50,000 dwellings and shared in the financing of nearly 100,000 more, it has made clear that future public housing must be locally instigated. A year ago at Winnipeg we went on record in favour of local surveys of housing need, the fitting of housing projects into local overall planning, and local assumption of responsibility for their management; these are all now the declared policies of the federal government.

As we prepare to address ourselves more particularly to local officials, we may ask what they expect of planning and what will be required of our own local Branches. On the first point, we note that every city of over 30,000 population in Canada now has some official planning activity; they are compelled to have, because these are the cities that are getting the lion's share of all Canada's new building. They must settle developmental questions so frequently that the ties between the planning function and day-to-day local government are bound to strengthen. Planning budgets and planning staffs are slowly increasing; it is now worthwhile for several of our universities to conduct planning schools. CPAC has a valid interest in the effective distribution and use of this planning talent.

To be effective in a situation where the central government wants the local governments to plan, and they in many cases are eager to do so if only they could find the necessary staff, it behoves the local CPAC Branch to be acquainted with the progress and activities of the professionals, and to know something of the advancing technical methods that they may wish to use. At the last Annual General Meeting the President described the role of the CPAC Branch as being one of reconnaissance beyond the strict limits possible to official committees, and of advocacy of fresh approaches extending out beyond the familiar official path. At one of the many meetings of your officers in the past year, the actual experience of CPAC Branches was examined

and the marks of the successful Branch were seen to be these:

- (a) The number of Members seriously interested and ready to work will gradually grow;
- (b) Those with professional or technical knowledge will respect the purposes of the Branch, and be willing to share their knowledge and views within the Branch;
- (c) The Branch will keep a running record of its thinking, and will therefore have a ready supply of speakers and articles to meet local requests — as well as a growing unity and clarity of purpose as it enlists new people and engages in new tasks.

It is the view of the veterans in our Associations that for effective local leadership we must develop a solid common groundwork of thinking; this will form the basis of those spontaneous, specific and topical local proposals which can have effect in other local organizations and in official quarters. The issue of a Review journal is meant to meet this need. It has now been proven to the satisfaction of some of the most sceptical public officials that an essential ingredient for orderly local development is the citizen group — no matter how small — who make of community planning their principal hobby. Our emphasis on Divisional activity reflects this fact.

From Municipality to Region

It is characteristic of all such groups that their concern grows out of the development of the municipality, toward the development of the region. Repeatedly in CPAC meetings in the past year, there has been spontaneous expression of the community of interests between the townspeople and the rural people on whom they depend for food and water. There are CPAC Member groups, some of them loosely knit, in sixteen of our metropolitan cities. The national office has been informed by eleven of these groups of their formal approaches to municipal governments on planning matters during the past year. In Vancouver and Quebec these groups have been instrumental in assembling municipal and provincial officials who have proceeded to the establishment of regional planning authorities. The Association has itself sponsored four regional Conferences during the year, two of them in Ontario, and has contributed to a number of others. A common topic in these Conferences is the problem created by unrelated ventures in a region sponsored by different agencies of different governments. In view of the expanding participation by public authorities in the development of the country, this problem merits more attention in future.

I have sketched out these ideas, not only because they govern the specific topics that have been put on the agenda of this Meeting, but also because they may help to explain our behaviour in the national office during
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To the Members:

—from page three

the coming year. It is all too rarely that we can come together in a market-place of planning observation and aspiration such as is offered in the Annual Meeting of this Association. I am sure I speak for the national officers and for our staff, when I plead with you to take this opportunity and every opportunity to indicate how we can better serve the organized local and regional groups in the field. I have reminded you of our goal, and of the ways in which our present leaders believe it can be approached. Public authorities at every level have generously shown their confidence in our ability to do so. But I would point with more conviction than ever before to the utter dependence of this Association for success upon the outlay of time and energy, enthusiasm and wisdom by its devoted active Members within their own communities. We have made a favourable first impression; yet we know that we are still very far from being equal to the task we have chosen.

STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES

for the period September 1st, 1949
to June 30th, 1950

Revenues

Grants from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	\$42,907.75
Membership Fees collected from members	2,614.00
Grants from Provincial Governments and Others	4,845.50
Miscellaneous	190.24
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	\$50,557.49
Less: Portion of Revenues credited to Provincial Divisions	14,815.50
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	\$35,741.99

Deduct: Expenditures

Annual Conference Expenses, 1949 ..	\$ 2,641.38
Audit Fees and Expenses	465.30
Bank Charges	76.96
Freight, Telephone, Telegraph and Teletype	374.61
Membership in other organizations ..	97.76
Office Supplies	305.02
Postage and Excise	605.00
Printed Matter and Display	15,746.47
Purchase and Lease of Films	81.00
Salaries and Unemployment Insurance as charged by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation	8,263.92
Subscriptions to Newspapers	58.50
Sundry Expenses	65.25
Travelling Expenses	2,787.11
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	31,568.28

Excess of Revenues over Expenditures

\$ 4,173.71

Less: Provision for non-recovery of amounts due by Divisions as at December 31st, 1949	1,027.71
Transferred to Statement of Surplus	<hr/> <hr/> \$ 3,146.00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Alan H. Armstrong,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Press Digest

VANCOUVER—The Town Planning Commission has recommended to City Council that builders of new apartment buildings be forced to provide off-street parking for their tenants. Another zoning by-law amendment would aim at curbing slum conditions in the city. By its terms, construction of residential buildings in light industrial sections would be forbidden and houses considered 50% defective would not be permitted repairs but would be condemned. Passage of such a by-law could be a first step in putting into practice the proportional elimination principle enunciated by Mr. David Mansur (see Saskatoon). The complementary step is to provide new homes, of necessity low-rental units in another area.

The Town Planning Commission, which was asked to review a police station site here, turned down the proposed West Broadway location. City Council, rather than accept an alternative site proposed by the TPC has appointed a three man Committee of 'experts' to investigate.

The closing down of the Burrard Lions Youth Centre because of inadequate revenue has fomented discussion on possible financial aid to community centres. Three schemes are of interest. The Weir report recommended 50% provincial assistance on building and operating costs; by the Ontario plan, the provincial government would provide 20% of capital costs, 33½% maintenance and 33½% for salaries; a 'local suggestion' scheme would involve a 25% contribution towards capital and operating costs by the three levels of government and the community concerned. Community leaders want more money but wish to preserve the spontaneous element which is important. The recreation report on Ottawa (see news item under Ottawa) may indicate some solution.

NEW WESTMINSTER—A ratepayers' vote will decide whether a new civic centre costing \$440,000 will be built.

The keen demand for lumber from eastern Canada and the United States is keeping the economic situation buoyant. The Fraser River district provides one third of the total lumber output of the province and is expected to exceed the \$60,000,000 mark this year.

The Union of B.C. Municipalities meeting in NELSON discussed the municipal taxation structure with special emphasis on the increasing costs of education. Provision for an estimated 10,000 new school children each year; conservation of forests and fisheries; a network of new highways and general pressure on municipal expenditures indicate the particular concern of municipalities for taxation agreements that could be discussed at the dominion-provincial conference this fall.

VICTORIA—The Citizens' Rehabilitation Council will soon cease to function when it closes four Veteran's housing units in greater Victoria. The Council has operated the former army camps as emergency shelters on a non-profit basis. Chairman Forrest L. Shaw said that "We are not providing emergency shelter now. The emergency is past. What we need is low rental houses."

A flood control project of \$2,417,259 is in the offing for the Okanagan Valley. The cost will be borne by the federal and provincial governments on a 50-50 basis. Originally the municipalities affected were to contribute, but the difficulty of dividing costs equitably resulted in the change.

EDMONTON—Proper placement of industry is one important problem that needs to be solved if an orderly development of the city is to be assured according to Town Planner Noel Dant. Mr. Dant said that industry should be located in relationship to three main factors: access to transportation; relationship to the labour pool; and relationship to dwelling spaces in term of undesirable character of industry. He noted a railway spur which is acting as a buffer to the development of the Westmount Park district into a fine residential area, as an example of the detrimental effect of industry and allied services which are not related to the needs of the whole urban area.

At the end of July, dwellings completed under federal housing schemes numbered 1426, an indication that the 1949 total of 2400 will again be reached. R. H. Douglas, branch manager of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, said that the program in Edmonton would have been larger if more land had been available for building sites. Meanwhile an outlay of nearly \$3 millions for 386 dwellings for Canadian Army and RCAF personnel has been announced. The houses will be located at Namao airport and on the Namao road north of the city limits.

Edmonton is among the communities taking advantage of the Self-Liquidating Projects Act of the Alberta Government. A million dollars is being used for a waterworks system extension. The money is repayable in 20 years in 40 semi-annual amortized payments including principal and interest (2%). Red Deer, St. Paul and Calmar have also benefited.

A study of Western Canada sponsored by the Reformed Church in America has been completed by Richard Machièle, Kent county farm agent. In his report Mr. Machièle will recommend settlement of Dutch farmer immigrants on land around Calgary, Edmonton and in the Peace river country of Alberta and British Columbia. Since World War II some 28,000 families from the Netherlands have already settled in Canada, mostly in Ontario.

SASKATOON—Topics discussed at the 13th annual meeting of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities included taxation, housing and civil defence. The Conference asked that cities and towns be permitted to attend the federal-provincial conference slated for Ottawa this fall. One resolution requested legislation that would make Crown properties liable to municipal and school taxation and urged that Crown-owned commercial companies be made liable for any prevailing municipal tax on business enterprise.

D. B. Mansur, president of Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation told the gathering that there was no evidence of any easing in the housing requirements of people in the lower income brackets (Last year only 11% of all NHA loans went to families with an income of less than \$2400 per annum). He suggested that municipalities seeking the aid of senior governments under Section 35 of the NHA must, in order to initiate desirable projects, have factual information at their disposal. A survey and analysis of housing and population trends was recommended by the speaker. Mr. Mansur said that "The developments financed with public funds should surely be models of good community planning and we must endeavour to make these developments as desirable as possible in order to protect our joint investment." An interesting suggestion advanced was the principle of proportional elimination — whereby the aim would perhaps be elimination of one sub-standard dwelling for every three low-rental units provided.

WINNIPEG—Town Planning Commission has suggested that a system of "play lots" for children of pre-school age be developed in the city. The commission hopes that the city will either give or set aside lots in all residential areas for this purpose. Cost, exclusive of land, would be as little as \$500. The first cheque to arrive was from a local Elks Lodge and the Commission hopes for more donations so that the "play lots" may become realities.

The Metropolitan Planning Commission of Greater Winnipeg has published an annual report covering its operations in 1949. Completed work, in which solutions were forwarded to municipalities, include: a survey of specific traffic problems for St. Boniface; a plan of resubdivision of a St. Vital area; detailed study on the proposed Waverly St. bridge over the Assiniboine River; zoning and street widening problems. Current work listed in the report, which is illustrated with tables and plates, includes: Study map of the Notre Dame - C.P.R. area for zoning, thoroughfares, medical centre, school recreation and park areas; detailed study of school facilities in districts of Charleswood; survey on parking meters. The Metropolitan Planning Commission, which was organized in June of 1949 has as Chairman, Alderman J. B. T. Hebert. The Planning staff is headed by Eric W. Thrift.

WINDSOR—The Board of Technical Advisers to the International Joint Commission on the pollution of boundary waters has recommended that sewage disposal plants, financed by all levels of government be built at once to end St. Clair river pollution which was termed serious. The problem is a long standing one. In 1926 there were 45,000 cases of dysentery among Detroit consumers for which this bacterial concentration was blamed.

SARNIA—200 acres of land designated, but not developed as a residential district, will be converted to industrial use if approval is obtained by township authorities from Sarnia's City Council and the Ontario Municipal Board.

ORILLIA—The councils of the town and township of Orillia will meet to discuss the question of municipal services and town planning. One suggestion is that the township agree to come within the Orillia Planning Area; the town would then provide services such as water, sewers and fire protection.

TORONTO—The Ontario Minister of Planning and Development has approved a \$179,000,000 plan for development of the City of Toronto. The plan, covering the next 30 years, includes new traffic arteries, civic squares, a new courthouse and police headquarters and improvements to water and sewage facilities. The city will bear an estimated \$145,000,000 of the cost. (See *Layout for Living* No. 29.)

KINGSTON—City Council here has given first reading to three by-laws which provide for the annexation of the village of Portsmouth and sections of Kingston Township including the plant of the Aluminum Company of Canada. In the city proper, only 150 saleable building lots are now available for new homes. The 100 acre Butteril farm in the township, covered in the by-law, is said to be slated for a Dominion-Provincial housing development. Annexation would add 10,000 people to the city where at present dwell some 35,000.

PREScott—Here again, annexation proceedings are in the news. The Town Council has approved a by-law requesting the Ontario Municipal Board to take the necessary action which will permit the annexation of the suburban area of Wexford in Edwardsburg Township.

OTTAWA—The city has completed plans for a 1,000-unit housing scheme in Gloucester Ward and hopes to receive the go-ahead from provincial and federal governments under Section 35 provisions of the National Housing Act.

The building boom in suburban areas of Ottawa has forced an easing of Ontario Government requirements governing septic tanks and wells on one property. Under present Ontario Department of Health standards, only a lot of 12,000 square feet or larger can have both a well and septic tank. A 'small lots committee', set up after the annexation of outlying areas, has permitted some leeway to builders. In Gloucester township for instance, each of the 7,500 square foot lots were for the time being permitted a septic tank but builders were told to share a well.

A recreation survey on the city of Ottawa is expected to be published this fall. Comprehensive data have been collected covering various recreational agencies. The local Lions Club and the recreation division of the Council of Social Agencies sponsored the project. Local public facilities have been evaluated against generally accepted standards for cities of a similar size, and proposals are being made as to administration and more extensive programs.

A Dominion-Provincial conference on civil defence met in the capital and drew up a tentative program. A continuing Dominion-Provincial advisory committee on civil defence is being established and a special school on atomic warfare will be set up at either Camp Borden or Meaford, Ontario. In the discussions stress was laid on the co-ordination of the services of adjacent municipalities.

The Town Planning Institute of the University of Buenos Aires, headed by Carlos M. della Paolera, is sponsoring a 'World Planning Day' for November 8th of this year and hopes to make it an annual affair. Interested groups in several countries have indicated that they plan some form of celebration on this day. The idea is to encourage unity among planners in various countries.

NHA mortgage loan approvals in the first seven months covered more than 23,100 houses and apartments, up 86% from a comparable 1949 period. Loans number 20,500, at \$159.8 millions.

MONTREAL—The importance of available land to construction activity is again borne out by the experience of Verdun. Officials say that home building in the suburban municipality will end "within six months or a year at the most." The reason — there is no more land on which to build.

The City Council is studying by-law changes which permit for a change of use in some zoned areas. A hospital in Notre Dame de Grace wants to erect a two-storey nurses' residence on land not reserved for such purposes. In another city area, there will likely be a change to permit commercial establishments. The area is close to railway tracks and borders on a main traffic artery and does not seem to lend itself to exclusively residential purposes.

QUEBEC—Provincial Treasurer Onésime Gagnon has released the final statement on financial operations for 1949-50 which show an overall surplus of some \$9 millions. Gross capital expenditure (all figures approximate) amounted to \$42,340,000. Roads absorbed \$28,285,000 with the remainder going to bridges, public buildings, water storages and hydraulic works, national parks and special items such as the Mingan Seigniory, mining and colonization roads.

MONCTON—The Westmorland County Council approved support of the Town Planning Commission of Greater Moncton, a step which encourages a mutual solution of problems which cannot be attacked piecemeal by each municipality in the group.

HALIFAX—John I. McVittie, research associate of Dalhousie University's Institute of Public Affairs said that a change to a city-manager form of government is necessary "because of the serious financial situation which faces Halifax, needed improvements in civic administration and the desire to get best value for our dollars."

The Supreme Court of Nova Scotia has supported the City's town planning regulations in the court action taken against the City by a Halifax woman. The Court ordered her to remove a commercial building within a period of 20 days of the granting of the order.

The City has bought property in a downtown area which is to be used for off-street parking. The *Mail-Star* in the meanwhile is disturbed over the movement of business concerns to suburban areas. It said that the trend involves depreciation of downtown property values and thereby damages the civic tax revenues, also it involves costly duplication. Adequate parking space and efficient transit links are suggested as remedies.

H. Bond Jones, the City's Welfare Commissioner has called for City-backed low-cost housing in a monthly report to City Council. Mr. Jones stated that his experience had shown that many people are paying a rental rate beyond their capacity.

ANTIGONISH—Alexander Laidlaw, assistant director of the extension department of St. Francis Xavier University suggested to participants at the Rural and Industrial Conference held in August, that credit unions leagues should be declared "approved lending institutions," along with insurance, trust and loan companies under the National Housing Act. The recommendation aroused interest since co-operative housing associations have need of greater funds and could profit by more NHA backing.

YARMOUTH—Mr. J. D. "Jake" Cohen is something more than a respected and well liked local merchant. Seeing a need for low cost and low rental housing, he proceeded to build 11 six-room houses that sold for \$5,000 each; built 5 four-unit apartment houses with a rental of only \$5.00 per week; and has a five year program planned. Mr. Cohen took advantage of a relatively mild local climate and omitted central heating, leaving a niche in the centre of each suite for the tenant to install his own space heater adequate to the heating requirements.

ST. JOHN'S—A Master Zoning Plan based upon the present pattern of the city and trends in development is now in operation. The plan, passed on June 15th, was prepared by the Town Planning Commission in conjunction with Mr. R. F. Martin, City Engineer. There are six Zone Districts, three residential, and the others commercial, industrial and open spaces. Industry is confined chiefly to the harbour area. The Zoning By-Law affects the building, reconstruction or structural alteration of any building, and provides a pattern of stabilized and healthful growth for the City of St. John's.

Important new orders for iron ore and pulpwood by Britain and the United States will aid the island's economy, as will a new \$3 million cement manufacturing industry for Corner Brook.

LONDON, ENG.—Ian Murray Leslie, Editor of *The Builder*, who visited Canada during the summer told the London Master Builder's Association that there were "great chances for builders

OTHER SESSIONS

Related to the National Conference

Planning Officers of Provincial Governments

Discussion among these officials has become a regular feature at CPAC National Conferences. This year the meetings are scheduled for Wednesday and Thursday, October 4th-5th and are convened by Mr. A. E. K. Bunnell, Consultant to the Department of Planning and Development of the Province of Ontario.

Associate Committee on the National Building Code

This committee is meeting with Mr. R. F. Legget on Wednesday, October 4th at the laboratories of the National Research Council on the Montreal Road.

Institute of Professional Town Planners

An Executive Council meeting of the Institute will be held the day preceding the National Conference, Thursday, October 5th. Salon D of the Chateau Laurier is the meeting place.

CPAC National Council

The 13th meeting of the Council is to take place in the Terrace Room of the Chateau Laurier, at 10.00 a.m. on Sunday, October 8th. Discussion of next year's work will be the important business of this Meeting.

SATURDAY BUS TOUR

This tour will give members an opportunity for first hand study of housing developments in the Ottawa area and is intended to complement the Conference discussions. Buses leave from the MacKenzie avenue (east) door of the Chateau Laurier at 2.00 p.m., Saturday, October 7th. The 40-mile tour includes five housing projects and takes passengers via a scenic route to the Whitehill Glade at Billings Bridge for an informal supper and discussion. Buses return from Whitehill Glade at 9.30 p.m. to the Chateau Laurier. Passengers will be provided with information on the projects and other highlights of the tour. Tickets are available at the Registration Desk in the Convention Hall lounge.

Press Digest

in Canada, especially for those who were young enough to adapt themselves to Canadian customs". He termed Canada a land of opportunity with large untapped resources and said that there was a lack of experienced foremen and agents. Referring to housing, Mr. Leslie said that the advantages of large-scale estate development did not seem to be fully appreciated. The demand was there and costs could be cut. He pointed out that the advantages of development by UK builders who knew the qualities of UK materials could be invaluable, though due attention to technique was necessary in a country with such a range in temperature.

NATIONAL PLANNING CONFERENCE PROGRAM



FRIDAY

9.30 a.m.	Registration of Delegates and Display of Exhibits	<i>Convention Hall, Chateau Laurier</i>
10.30 a.m.	Call to Order (The President in the Chair) Fourth Annual General Meeting, Community Planning Association of Canada	
11.45 a.m.	Presidential Address	
12.15 p.m.	The Association Luncheon	<i>Quebec Suite, Chateau Laurier</i>
2.00 p.m.	Panel: Forces Governing Canadian City Building Nathan Keyfitz, Dominion Bureau of Statistics G. A. Golden, Sun Life Assurance Company D. B. Mansur, President, Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation Benjamin Higgins, Dept. of Economics, McGill University (These talks to be followed by open discussion)	<i>Convention Hall</i>
5.45 p.m.	Supper Interval	<i>Convention Hall</i>
8.15 p.m.	Public Lecture by Mr. F. J. Osborn, Chairman of Executive Town & Country Planning Association British Efforts to Guide City Growth	



SATURDAY

9.15 a.m.	Panel: Towards Better Canadian Planning Methods Humphrey Carver, Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation Albert Rose, School of Social Work, University of Toronto	<i>Convention Hall, Chateau Laurier</i>
10.15 a.m.	Seminar (Illustrated): The Emerging Form of the Residential Area Led by Clarence Stein, F.A.I.A. of New York City	
12.15 p.m.	Election of National Council for 1950-1951	
12.30 p.m.	Buffet Luncheon	<i>Banquet Room, Chateau Laurier</i>
2.00 p.m.	Study Tour: Newer Ottawa Areas (see note opposite)	
5.00 p.m.	Refreshments	
5.15 p.m.	Workshop: What Kind of Metropolitan Pattern? (All guests and delegates urged to participate)	<i>Whitehill Glade, Lower Lounge</i>
6.30 p.m.	Informal Supper	
7.45 p.m.	Conclusion: CPAC's Part in Better City-Building	

Defence Slows Other Capital Formation

. . . The impact of our enlarged defence program will conflict much more sharply with capital investment than with ordinary day to day consumer goods. We have had four years of intense capital investment and the current rate of construction and investment is at an all time high. Indeed, it was chiefly the further sharp upswing in the capital investment and construction boom in the second quarter of this year that gave rise to the renewed inflationary pressures both here and in the United States.

A large fraction of our additional defence expenditure will be going into construction and retooling and into the production of equipment that will require large quantities of steel, base metals and building materials and which will make heavy demands upon skilled manpower. It will compete with, and where necessary it will have to displace non-essential investment.

As soon as the scale of increase necessary in the defence program became evident early in August, the Government issued directions that all other expenditure programs should be re-examined to see what could and should be reduced or deferred, particularly construction projects and major purchases of equipment. Most of our construction projects for this year were, of course, already under way, and it has been decided that it would be economical to finish nearly all of these where work has started or contracts have been let.

It appears, however, that it will be feasible to defer a good many projects or major purchases in various departments. In addition, by reason of difficulties in securing sites, preparing plans and placing contracts at reasonable prices, the construction program as a whole will be held substantially below the total provided in the estimates. . .

With similar considerations in mind I urge public authorities and private business to review carefully their current and future construction and investment projects and to keep them within the limits of immediately essential undertakings. . .

By not recognizing recent increases in costs when establishing the lending values of new houses, the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation has already taken action to limit the dollar value of its housing loans. This means that the house builder or buyer, financed by the corporation, now has to provide in a higher down payment the increased cost of building materials and labor that has occurred in the past few months. In some cases this may mean a decision to postpone building and, if so, the pressure on construction materials and labor will be lessened—a field in which defence requirements will be particularly heavy. In other cases the higher down payment will absorb current purchasing power and reduce the mortgage on future income.

In the matter of farm improvement loans the policy will be to reduce the proportion of the proposed expenditure financed under the act and to accelerate the re-payment of such loans in a reasonable and practicable manner. . .

—Hon. Douglas Abbott,
Minister of Finance,
Hansard, September 7, 1950.

City Decentralization

The industrial workers of this country know better than anyone else the misery which comes from overcrowding in big cities. Our slum problem is in large part one of overcrowding. Congestion brings with it noise, dirt, darkness, disease, vice, and inadequate space for both indoor and outdoor recreation. . . The industrial worker is chained to these conditions by the location of his job. The places where our factories are located determine the places where workers must live.

Many of the conditions of life brought about in this manner are in the long run as serious as the immediate questions of wages, hours, and conditions in the plant. They involve the entire life of the worker, his family, his children, and his friends. They can be corrected only by social action.

We recognize that many decades or generations will be required to reverse the national trend toward undue city centralization. We realize that industrial dispersion must precede city decentralization. We point out that such dispersion is already necessary for purposes of national defence and is being brought about by high taxes resulting from congestion and by water supply problems. . .

All this means that agencies responsible for the disposition of public power, the development of irrigation projects, the construction of highways, and the provision of housing, should handle their operations in such a manner as to build up our small communities and bring about the gradual opening up and spreading out of our large metropolitan centres.

—*The Foundation of Prosperity*

(Program of the C.I.O. Committee on Regional Development and Conservation; published by the C.I.O. Dept. of Education and Research, 718 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.)

The Outdoor Part of the Family Dwelling

The house is part of a larger environment, and adequate dwelling space involves the space required for outside activities as well as that enclosed by the four walls. The house cannot be wisely planned without taking into consideration the physical surroundings which influence the wellbeing of the household at every point. Necessary space for the dwelling in relation to its environment includes outdoor living space, play space for pre-school children, space for drying clothes, for gardening and for off-street car storage. Such spaces may be communal in multi-family structures, but they must still be planned in conjunction with the interior layout.

Besides play space for children, every dwelling ought to have an outdoor area for adults. In apartment buildings spaces at ground level may be provided on a community basis. In general, a certain area of outdoor space, easily accessible and controlled by the family itself, is a basic essential of healthful housing.

—*Planning the Home for Occupancy*

(a pamphlet by the Committee on the Hygiene of Housing, American Public Health Association, Chicago; published 1950 by the Public Administration Service, Chicago, at \$2.50. Report prepared under Chairmanship of Dr. C. E. A. Winslow in "Standards of Healthful Housing" Series.)

CPAC Newsletter

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